JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

ACHIEVEMENTS

OF

FIRST THREE

FIVE YEARS PLANS

—:o:—

Jammu and Kashmir.

DIRECTORATE
OF
ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS.
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
(Oct. 68)

HC
437
.K28
A52
1968

AGRICULTURE

	(*In Rs. Lakhs.*)	
	Plan Outlay.	Utilisation
Ist Plan	11.34	14.93
IInd Plan	88.67	42.04
IIIrd Plan	306.24	170.44

The Ist Five Year Plan of the State was merely a modest beginning in the State's Planned development. Work on its implementation was started only late in 1953-54. No Specific targets were laid down in the Plan. A few supply schemes for increasing agricultural yields by means of improved inputs and improved agricultural practices were put into operation. A small number of research programmes like those for vegetables improvement and crop diseases were also begun. Achievements made during the Plan period are indicated below :—

	Achievements
Total quantity of Chemical Fertilisers distributed.	0.56 lakh mds. (~~Plus 0.32 lakh maunds distributed free of cost.~~)
Area covered under use of improved Seeds of paddy	0.50 Lakh acres.
New seed farms for cereals opened .	12 farms.
New Fruit Plant Nurseries opened ..	10 Nurseries.
Number of Fruit Plants distributed..	1.99 lakhs.

Taking an overall view of agricultural development, production of foodgrains during the Ist Plan period, increased from 87.97 lakh maunds in 1951-52 to 128.75 lakh maunds in 1955-56 which meant a net increase of 40.78 lakh maunds.

II Plan.

Unlike the Ist Plan, the State's IInd Five Year Plan was prepared after a good deal of consideration and discussion. Detailed schemes

were worked out according to the all India pattern and medel and physical targets of work laid down. The programme were reviewed from time to time particularly for intensifying the effort in order to achieve higher targets of production. A detailed food Plan incorporating a study and an assessment of regional requirements and sources of supply was determined for each year of the Plan. New programmes such as development of local manurial resources, rate control etc. and research programmes such as coordinated maize breeding were also introduced.

Achievements made against the planned targets are indicated below :—

	Plan target. / Achievements	
1. Total quantity of chemical fertilizers distributed	5.70 lakh mds.	3.02 lakh mds. (11283 tonnes)
2. Total area covered by use of chemical fertilizers	1.40 lakhs acres.	1.60 lakh acres.
3. Total quantity of improved seeds of cereals distributed ..	3.60 lakh mds.	1.39 lakh mds.
4. Total area covered by use of improved seed as cereals ..	1.76 lakh acres.	1.55 lakh acres.
5. New Seed Forms	47 farms.	43 farms.
6. Quantity of Hybrid Maize seeds distributed	N.A.	0.10 lakh mds.
7. New fruit plant Nurseries opened	18	24
8. Number of Gardeners trained.	335	291
9. Districts covered with plant protection service	8	8
10. Seed certification centres set up	1	1
11. Preparation of compost manure in blocks on improved lines ..	50 blocks	50 blocks.
12. Number of pits dug for filling with compost	N.A.	0.66 lakh pits.
13. Coordinated Maize Breeding station	1	1

During the IInd Plan period, the production of food-grains increased from 128.75 lakh mds. in 1955-56 to 159.70 lakh mds. in 1960-61 which meant a net addition of 30.95 lakh mds. of this a substantial quantity was consumed by the rapid increase in population which took place during this period in the State and by the increase in the per capita rate of consumption. There was also a change in the pattern of consumption in some sections and the population who took to rice and cereals as a natural outcome of the increase in money incomes.

III. Plan.

The III Plan of the State saw a bolder attempt at increasing agricultural production of the State and the financial outlay which was put at Rs. 316.14 lakhs was 259% more than that of the IInd Plan. Radically new programmes like the Intensive Agricultural District Programme improvement of Mraket Intelligence Consolidation of Agricultural holdings, vegetable farms and improvement of agricultural statistics were taken up. In order to emphasise the scientific nature of modern agricultural techniques two Agricultural Colleges, one at R.S. Pora (Jammu) and the other at Sopore (Kashmir), were established. Provision was also made for providing financial assistance by way of long term loans for the extension of fruit cultivation, so as to introduce a greater degree of commercial cultivation.

The shortfall in the utilisation of the Plan outlay has been due to a number of extraneous factors which have operated during this period. In the case of Package Programme scheme for which an amount of rupees 50 lakhs was earmarked in the revised III Plan against an original outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs. Progress could not be achieved to the desired extent in the initial stages because the Government was apprehensive lest this development should duplicate the efforts of the normal CD and NES Programme. The shortage of suitably trained specialists was another obstable in the way of implementation of the intensified package of agricultural practices in the two districts of Anantnagh and Jammu.

In the consolidation of holdings programme, also a shortfall was there both in financial and physical terms. As against a total target of 1.57 lakh acres, exchange of possession is expected to be completed over an area of 0.37 lakh acrea only. This shortfall is attributed to the following factors :

1. The programme was new in the case of this State and thus technical staff had to be imported from U.P.
2. Staff recruited locally had to be trained in the work and were deputed to U.P. for this purpose.
3. The distrubances in 1963-64 and again in 1965-66.

1965-66 has been an exceptionally bad year for agriculture in the country as a whole and in Jammu and Kashmir in particular. In the first instance the long lingering winter delayed sowing operations. Secondly the drought condition that prevailed affected both Kharif and Rabi crops. Finally the interuptions in agricultural operations and the damage to the crop due to the Pakistani infiltration and subsequent hostilities were fetal for the agriculturists. In order to alleviate the distress thus caused to the people in rural area ; the Government started

various labour intensive schemes aimed at providing relief works. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs was sanctioned during 1965-66 for labour intensive works in addition to the grant of subsistence taccavia to the extent of 20 lakhs subsistance taccari is also being granted in favour of deserving people in rural areas on the basis of family strength and percentage of loss to crop.

The actual achievements made during the III Plan period in the various spheres of agriculture are yet to be finally assessed. The anticipated achievements during the period 1961-66 are as under :—

1.	Total quantity of chemical fertilizers distributed	8.2 lakh mds. (30652 tonnes)
2.	Total acreage under use of Chemical fertilizers (Nitrogenous)	3 lakh acres. (Food crops)
3.	Total quantity of improved seeds of cereals distributed	1.41 lakhs mds.
4.	Total acreage brought under use of improved strains of seeds of cereals	3.47 lakh acres.
5.	Total acreage brought under use of phosphatic fertilizers	0.10 lakh acres.
6.	Total acres brought under use of urban compost	0.04 lakh acres.
7.	Total acreage brought under use of rural compost.	0.41 lakh acres.
8.	Total acreage brought under use of Green Manuring.	0.14 lakh acres.
9.	Total acreage on which plant protection and improved agricultural practices were extended	1 lakh acres.
10.	Consolidation of agricultural Holdings ..	0.37 lakh acres.
11.	New Seed farms set up	4 farms.
12.	Workshops for manufacture of agricultural implements	2 workshops
13.	New Fruit Plant Nurseries	15 Nurseries.
14.	Extension of Fruit cultivation	0.06 lakh acres.
15.	Rejuvenation of old orchards	0.09 lakh acres.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The total financial investment on programmes of animal husbandry amount to Rs. 163.47 lakhs during all the three plans. These programmes are broadly divided into three categories :

(a) Dairying and Milk Supply.

(b) Development of Sheep.

(c) Animal Husbandry.

Dairying and Milk supply.

One Milk Processing Plant (at Srinagar was commissioned during the III Plan. It has an installed capacity of 250 mds. per day. A similar plant is proposed to be set up at Jammu during the current year.

Sheep Development.

16 Sheep Development Centres were established during the II Plan for developing and upgrading of sheep through cross breeding with imported varieties of sheep. Another 64 such centres were established during the III Plan. One large sheep Breeding Farm with a capacity of 1100 was started at Dachigam, Kashmir. As a result of continued intensive development efforts, a new varriety of indigenous sheep has been developed which surpasses the old variety both in the quality and quantity of wool.

The State has been experiencing in acute shortage of mutton for the past few years. Mutton has in fact to be imported from Punjab and Rajasthan. Therefore, programmes of sheep development is bound to be accorded a high priority in the development plans of the State. It is proposed to set up a Mutton Farm during the IV Plan at a cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs. Provision for preparatory action for setting up the Farm has been made in the current year. The farm would produce lambs with greater mutton content for slaughter.

Animal Husbandry.

12 Hospitals and 42 Dispensaries were established during the I Plan. Two artificial insemination centres were also established during the I Plan. During the II Plan 11 veterinary dispensaries were upgraded into hospitals and 26 new dispensaries were set up. A start was also made in the battle against the Rinderpest disease. During IIIrd Plan 24 hospitals and 42 dispensaries were opened. At the end of III Plan

there were thus 143 Hospitals and Dispensaries the Hospital live-stock ratio being ~~14,36,000~~ 1:1,32,000 against the All-India average of 1 : 70,000.

The Key village scheme has been in operation from the III Plan period. 3 key village centres were opened in the State during the II Plan. The number of such centres opened during the III Plan is six. These 9 centres cover 10% of breedable cows against an All-India average of 4% only.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

In Jammu and Kashmir the Community Development Programmes were given a start in October, 1952 with three C.D. Project Blocks. During the first, Second and Third Plans 13, 27 and 18 blocks were brought under the programme respectively. To-day the entire State is covered by this movement.

About 29 lakhs of the rural population inhabiting 6577 villages in the State are organised under 68 Blocks. An intensive drive is in operation to develop the economic and social life of this rural population. Activities of the Extension Service and the Community Developeemnt Programme have been extended to the spheres of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, irrigation, health, rural sanitation, communications, social education etc.

In April 1956 the Panchayat Department, Road Cell and the C.D. and N.E.S. Organisations in the State were merged into one Service known as the Dehat Sudhar. This new Department was entrusted with the task of implementing the development programme of the CD & NES.

The Community Development Programme has consistantly laid emphasis on greater food production. Steps taken in this direction include reclamation of waste lands, provision of quality seeds and chemical fertilizers, use of improved techniques and implements, soil research fruit and vegetable cultivation and provision of marketting and credit facilities.

Along with the emphasis on food production considerable attention is also being paid to activities that are complimentary to the main objective. Thus minor irrigation works and the development of communications have also been taken up by the CD Programme. The irrigation schemes, for instance, aim at concentrating their efforts on areas which are potentially fertile so as to develop intensive cultivation. Similarly roads are being constructed in areas that are capable of producing a marketable surplus of agricultural produce so as to devlop them further.

Although the schemes for augmenting physical production are extremely important for the success of the progress it is just as necessary to develop the manpower potential of the rural areas. This social education and training programmes have also been receiving a great deal of attention. Further, during the Third Five Year Plan the utilisation of this rural manpower has become one of the principal aims of this programme. This scheme is to be undertaken in areas where there is acute un-employment or under-employment.

In 1965-66 a special intensive programme for the development of twelve Border Blocks was begun. These blocks had been neglected

in the past and were, as a result, more backward than the rest of the state. As such it was decided to implement an intensified community development programme, to bring these Border Blocks at par with the other Blocks in the State.

Plan Expenditure During I, II, III Plan Periods.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

S.No.	Head.	Ist Plan	IInd Plan	IIIrd Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Block Headquarters	8.22	53.70	
2.	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Extension.	4.22	37.42	
3.	Irrigation	2.33	38.53	
4.	Reclamation	1.49	6.32	
5.	Health & Rural Sanitation	1.87	44.48	
6.	Education	1.92	5.10	
7.	Social Welfare	0.52	18.23	
8.	Communication	7.29	40.56	
9.	Staff Quarters	..	..	
10.	Grant in aid	..	17.89	
	a Rural Housing	0.23	0.94	
	b. Utilization of Rural Manpower ..	..	..	
	c. Rural Arts and Crafts	1.59	2.17	
11.	Administrative Intelligence Unit ..	..	..	
12.	Recurring Expenditure on personal retained on NES pattern	..	25.34	
13.	Local Development Works	..	..	
14.	Maintenance of Buildings	..	..	
15.	Trainings	..	..	
16.	Miscellaneous un-classified grants ..	0.14	..	
	GRAND TOTAL	29.81	290.70	376.8

IRRIGATION

I and II Plans

In the First Five Year Plan the Irrigation Plan was not divided between, Major, Medium and Minor but provision was made for the sector as a whole.

Among the projects that were included in the State's First Plan were schemes on which work had commenced even before 1950 such as Kishtwar, Awantipora, Sumbal, Shalteng and Udhampur canals. The improvement of existing khuls was also taken up during the plan period.

In addition to the works carried over new works were also taken up during the Second Plan. The Government on a number of occassions reviewed the programme both in respect of minor and medium projects and were constrained to stop or suspend work on a number of schemes which were considered technically and economically unfeasible or where substantial outlays were not expected to yield much physical benefits apart from stablising existing irrigation potential. This was mainly responsible for the shortfalls that occured during the Secong Plan.

A summary of the financial and physical achievements made during the first two plans is indicated below :—

A—Financial Plan.

(Rs. in lakhs).

	Plan Outlay			Utilisation (Actuals)		
	Minor	Major & Medium.	Total	Minor	Major & Medium	Total
Ist Plan			268.68			215.28
IInd Plan	256.00	239.45	495.45	95.82	97.89	193.71

B—Physical Plan.

Lac Acres

	Plan Targets (Acreage Benefits)			Achievements.		
	Stabiliza-tion.	Extension	Total	Stabili-zation.	Extension	Total
Ist Plan				0.30	0.16	0.46
IInd Plan.	0.37	0.39	0.86	0.02	0.54	0.56

IIIrd Plan

In the IIIrd Plan provisions of Rs. 6 crores and 1.25 crores we made for major and medium, and minor irrigation sub-heads respectivel These outlays were revised to 2.44 crores and Rs. 1.23 crores respectivel at the time of the re-appraisal of the plan in 1962. A reduction in th outlay for major and medium irrigation subhead was made because r search and investigation on minor or new schemes such as Lidder, Uj and Kishtwar, being a time consuming process, would not allow for wor being begun in the plan period itself.

For the Ujh storage Project for which an outlay of Rs. 3.32 cror was provided originally in the State 3rd Plan. However, the centr irrigation and Power ministry subsequently suggested an alternativ proposal for the Tapping of both the Ujh and Tawi rivers. Investigatio of this proposals was entrusted to the Central Water and Power Com mission. A detailed report of the findings of this investigations has no become available as yet. Similarly in the case of the Lidder Project, fo which an outlay of Rs. 1.00 crores was originally made in the 3rd plan detailed investigation has yet to be completed. Expenditure during th Third Plan has, therefore, mainly been incurred on the two spillowe works of the Second Plan, *i.e.* the scheme for the remodelling of the Pratap Canal and the Kathua Canal. This accounts for the shortfall in utiliza tion of plan outlay for Medium Irrigation works. No major irrigation works were executed during the Third Plan.

Against the outlay which were made in the III Plan for these sub heads the utilization is indicated below :—

(*Rs. in lakhs.*)

	3rd Plan Outlay 1961-66	Expenditur 1961-66
Major and Medium Irrigation.	243.93	158.67
Minor Irrigation.	123.09	98.84
Total ..	367.02	257.51

The physical achievements anticipated under this period agains the targets which were set are indicated below :—

(*Figures in* 000 *acres.*

	3rd Plan Target of acreage benefits.			Achievements.		
	Stabilization of existing acreage.	New	Total	Stabilization of existing acreage.	New	Total
Medium Irrigation	13	13	26	10.4	7.4	17.8
Minor Irrigation.	27	10	37	29.3	12.2	41.5
Total :	40	23	63	39.7	19.6	59.3

The failure to achieve the physical targets under medium irriga- tion is primarily due to the fact that during 1965-66 almost the entire area under the command of the Pratap Canal was under Pakistani occu- pation during the irrigation season.

Out of the total area sown in the State only 41% receives irrigation. Of this 70% is fed by zamindari khuls. The importance of this source of irrigation is even more significant in the case of the Kashmir Valley where, out of a total net irrigated area of 4.61 lakhs acres, 3.92 lakhs acres or 85% are dependent on these zamindari khuls. These khuls are, however, at present in a poor State due to neglect on the part of the zamindars. Some khuls have even fallen into discuss; the sources are getting depleted and the potential discharge of water is disminihing ; almost invariably the actual supply is far short of the actual requirements. To safe guard against further deterioration and also to achieve further utili- zation of the existing potential, the Irrigation Department has launched a programme for repairing and improving these khuls since private effort is not forth-coming and in some cases it is beyound the technical and financial capability of the Zamindars. There are some khuls in respect of which even normal maintenance may not be within the capacity and the resources of the peoples. The State Government is examining this problem in order to device a permanent solution for the future. In the meantime, however, the Expenditure on the improvement and re-cons- truction of the Zamindari khuls is vital to the agricultural programme for increasing food production. A number of works which have been executed during the 3rd Plan have thus been related to the stablisation of existing irrigation potential.

———

FLOOD CONTROL

The problem of flood protection and adequate drainage is ancient one in the State. Some anti-flood work was done in the p independence era but large and extensive project could not be und taken for want of resources both technical and financial. It is on during the period of planned development that anti-flood works on large scale have been taken in hand. The p oblem being different in two provinces of the State, schemes of different types and varied conte have had to be devised.

1st. Plan.

An exhenditure of Rs. 5.46 lakhs was incurred during 1951-5 on the following works.

(1) Construction of a bund on Sukhnag Nallah from Kawas to Hanji.

(2) Protection works at Kavachak.

(3) Construction of protecton works for Jammu Jail an Jammu Poonch House.

(4) Flood protection works Kashmir Part I (Flood protectio scheme Kashmir Valley).

(5) Reconstruction of damages caused by September 1953 floods.

(6) Reconstuctisn of damages causud by September 1954— floods.

(7) Left Rajbagh protection bunds in Srinagar.

(8) Raising of the bunds from Sangam to Banyari.

(9) Construction of bunds on the Indus (Leh.)

(10) Construction of bunds in Jammu.

(11) Purchase of flood stores.

From the year 1950 there have been wet cycles which have aggre vated the problem of flood control for the State. The floods which have occured since then have a very uncommon frequency. To check the on slaught of floods immediate protection works were, therefore, executed in

First Plan. The main among such works was the oflod protection me for the Kashmir Valley (Part I) which was estimated to cost Rs.94 s, against which, during the first plan in expenditure of Rs.4 7.85 s was incurred.

l Plan

Among the Second Plan the Flood protection programme was a special significance by bringing it under the category of central sored programmes. An outlay of Rs. 3.49 crores was proposed the State Goverament against which the Central Ministry of Irrigation Power made and allocation of Rs. one crore. This was subsequently d to Rs. 2 crores when the scheme regarding the Improvement of fall Channel was taken up. During this period the State had floods 57 and 1959 which were of an un-precedented magnitude. The floods were estimated to have inflicated damages amounting bout Rs. 10 crores which meant a substantial set back to the State's tomy especially the agricultural sector where vast areas were inun- d. The flood protection programme had, therefore to be re-assessed it was considered necessary to evolve both a short term and long term icy. This involved improvement and raising of bunds, desilting, ging and enlarging the draingage capcity. A massive soil con- ation programme was undertaken for catchment areas such as Phoru order to check the deporting of large quantities of sendiment and ks in the Jhelum river. During the 1959 flood the river recorded a imum discharge of 80,000 cusecs against its normal capacity of only 000 cusecs.

The most significant of all the schemes that was taken up during the Second Plan was, therefore the Improvement of the out full channel which was approved by the Planning Commission for an estimated cost of Rs. 8.22 crores. Work on this was commenced during the last year of the Second Plan. Expenditure on this project also other flood protection works executed during second plan has been to the extent of Rs. 199.11 lakhs.

A flood control Board with high powers was set up for ensuring coordination, speedy action and acceleration of various flood control works in the State. A new Department was created for flood control under a Chief Engineer.

Third Plan.

A provision of Rs. 9 crores was originally earmerked in the State's III Plan for Flood Control. This was revised to Rs. 8.50 crores at the time of the re-appraisal of the entire Plan, in 1963. The actual utilisation during this period is of the order of Rs. 5.47 crores, against a total budgetted amount of 7.56 crores. The shortfall in the full utilization of the Plan outlay has mostly been under the scheme for Improvement of the Outfall Channel. The main reason for this has been the inavailability of foreign exchange necessary for the import of heavy earth moving equipment. Adverse climatic conditions have also contributed to the slow progrers in the work. The work is confined to the Jehlum river basin the Kashmir Valley. It is expected to protect an area of over one lakh acres of agricultural land below Srinagar during high floods and over

0.40 lakhs acres above Srinagar during mediam floods. The o
all drainage programme being a long term scheme, the time schedul
its completion is naturally dependent upon the availability of impo
heavy equipment and earth moving machinery and also on the availab
of suitable technical personnel.

The project of desilting the outfall Channel involves an enorm
quantity of earth work a large portion of which involves dredg
A protion of th: work has already b:en completed. In add
to the large quantities of mechnical equipment nearly 4,000 men
working on this project. The discharge capacity of the channel n
to be enlarged as quickly as possible so as to control slack discharge o
Supplementary Channel. This has been mainly responsible for ra
the water level of the Wullar Lake thus raising the level of river and
tributaries up stream of the Lake. A side channel involving earth w
of 6.5 crore ft. was completed in December 1965.,The super-pass
across the side channel was also completed. The Seer Cut-Off is
in progress. About 1,000 persons are working on this. With the h
of Dredges, desilting has been done from Ningli to Sheri and nearly
lakh cft. of silt removed. New bridge at Sopore, which will imm
from the danger of floods, was completed in November, 1965 at a
of Rs. 12 lakhs.

Simultaneously, the soil conservation and afforsetation scheme
the Pohru Catchment is in progress. The scheme will prevent the fl
of jhuge quantities of silt into the Outfall Channel near Doabgah. T
project is being implemented under the category of centrally sponso
programmes with financial assistance from the Government of India

The other flood protection works in progress above the Wul
Lake are the following.

1. Diversion of Doodganga.
2. Local Protection, anti-erosion and dredging works a
raising and widening of embankments.
3. Desilting of supplementary channel.
4. Drainage of Kakapora-Khademoh.
5. Construction of drainage gates at Low lying area.

The following types of flood protection works are also in progr
in Jammu scattered over different basins.

(1) Construction of marginal bunds, pitched and un-pitch
where culturable lands are subject to floods only.
(2) Construction of strong training embankments for restrict
the width of nullahs and rivers and for closure of undesira
creeks which are a menace to lands and villages.
(3) Construction of spurs for the protection against eras
(4) Shaving of steep banks and providing pitching adeq
to protection.

POWER

The development of power and transport are essential precondi
for rapid industrial progress. In this industrially backward State,
are receiving urgent attention by the Government.

2. On the eve of the First Plan, the total installed capacity of
in the State was 6.97 MW only. It stood at 10.50 MW at the
of First Plan and 21.66 MW at the end of the Second Plan and at
MW at the end of the Third Plan. The progressive investment
ng the Three Plans in this sector has been Rs. 2.73 crores, 3.54
s and 9.07 crores respectively making a total of Rs. 15.34 crores.

3. The State is still deficit in the supply of power and has to
nd upon Punjab for supplementing its power resources.

Number of towns and villages electrified during the Three Five
Plans is as under :—

As on 31-3-1951	..	8
I Plan	..	20
II Plan	..	81
III Plan	..	417

INDUSTRIES

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

	Plan Outlay	Utilisation
Ist Plan	83.12	66.49
II Plan		
(i) Large and Medium Industries ..	120.15	103.09
(ii) Village and Small Industries ..	221.09	115.79
(iii) Total	341.24	218.88
III Plan		
(i) Large and Medium Industries ..	335.52	258.68
(ii) Mining	360.00	425.74
(iii) Village and Small Scale Industries ..	378.23	175.71
(iv) Total	1055.07 1020.75	860.08

The development of Industrial sector in this State as in the past being severely handicapped by high transport costs and inadequate supply of cheap power. Because of these major obstacles industrial growth has been to a limited extent in the last 15 years of planning.

During the 1st Plan the programme for the development of Industries was restricted to the small scale sector. In this programme emphasise was laid on the promotion and expansion of Kashmir Handicraft and cottage industries. Improvements in the traditional sericulture industry such as the introduction of foreign seed, new rearing methods and better storage facilities were made. A Joinery Mill at Pampore and the Tanneries at Shalteng we were the only two medium scale units set up during this period.

The 2nd Five Year Plan was a substantial step up in the financial outlay for the industries sector. However, as in the first Plan the larger proprotionate of this outlay was earmarked for the development of village and small scale industries. The State Finance Corporation with a share capital contribution of Rs. 20 lakhs by the Government was set up to help in the financing of small scale industries. An amount of Rs. 16.72 lakhs was provided during Plan period as loan assistance

for setting up small scale indsutries units in the private sector. Financial assistance was also given to a number of handloom and industrial cooperatives. In order to revitalise and commercialise the Kashmir handicraft industry a school of Designs under the Directorate of Industries was established in Srinagar.

The improvements effected in sericulture during the first plan were further intensified. Indigenous production of improved seeds was developed. Modern rearing methods, provision of cocoon storage facilities and local production of tusser silk were also introduced.

In the Large and Medium Scale Industries Sector the 2nd Five Year Plan concentrated on improving the old established units in this State. This programme covered the Government woollen mills, the silk weaving factory, the Rosin and Turpentine Factory and the Drug Factory. Improvements were also made to the Joinery Mills and the Leather and Tanning Factory that had been set up in the 1st Plan.

The Directorate of Geology and Mining was suitably expanded to shoulder responsibilities in connection with intensive mineral investigation. The exploitation of mineral Deposits was entrusted to an autonomous corporation, namely J&K Minerals Ltd: which was set up with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crorees which was subsequently raised to 8 crores.

With the development of communications and Power the 3rd Plan was able to lay the foundations for the future development of the industrial sector. Utilizing indigeneously available raw materials J&K Minerals Limited completed and commissioned 60 ton cement and prestressed concr te factory at Wuyan. The Corporation with the assistance of the Central Fuel Research Institute also installed a Briquette Processing Plant at Shalteng using the lignite from the Khaliakote mines.

Another Corporation, J&K Industries Limited was set up in 1963 to manage and run the Government owned Units in the State other than those under the charge of the J&K Silk Factories Limited. Under the aegis of this new corporation were commissioned the Spinning Mill at Amdakadal with a capacity of 1200 spindles and the Brick and Tile factory with a capacity to produce 15 lakh bricks and 1 lakh tiles per annum. In all some 16 factories including Sericulture were put under the charge of this Corporation which has considerably improved their functioning and financial position. The Corporation now proposes to modernise some of these units and reorient them to utilise indigeneous raw materials instead of the imported inputs that have so far been used.

The private sector has in the past fought shy of large scale investments in the State for a number of reasons. In order to improve the climate for the inflow of private capital the State Government has been, in the recent past, offering a number of incentives to private entrepreneurs. There has been some response to this move and a number of factories in

the private sector were established during the Third Plan. These are :—

1. Ply Board Factory at Pampore.
2. Kashmir Ceramics.
3. Chenab Textiles.
4. Mathu Spinning Mills.
5. Glamour Spinning Mills.
6. Mehra Textiles.

During the 3rd Plan period the State Government continued to assist the development of the small scale sector and set up a State Corporation for the purchase and supply of essential raw materials and small scale units. Financial assistance continued to be provided to handloom and Industrial cooperatives for increasing their production and subsidy were also given for setting up of sales depots. In addition Government also provided share capital and working capital loans to these cooperative societies.

Jammu and Kashmir has abundant mineral resources which have not been fully tapped as yet. Being a predominently hilly State, however, exploitation of these resources are closely related to communications which have in the past hampered investigations. With the progress in the roads sector during the Third Plan, it became possible to spread the fields of investigation through the State including Ladakh. In addition to the exploitation of the Kalakote, and Jangalgali coal fields and the Nichahama Lignite Mines explorations were also carried out for Bauxite, Gypsum, Copper, Lead, Lime Stone and Precious Stones. In these activities in the field of minerals Development the State Directorate of Geology and Mining and the J&K Minerals Limited are being assisted by the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of mines.

ROADS

The economy, development and defence of any country are to a large extent connected with the development of roads and communications. Road construction must, therefore, precede all other development work. This applies particularly to the State of Jammu and Kashmir where there are no rail facilities and river and inland transport is practically non-existent.

It is in this context that a great deal of importance has been given to road development in the State. The outlay on the development of road construction under the three Five Uear Plan has accordingly been rising considerably from Plan to Plan. Whereas the First Five Year Plan started with a meargre outlay of Rs. 254.97 lakhs, the outlay during the Second Plan rose to Rs. 534.85 lakhs. The outlay for the Third Five Year Plan was of the order of Rs. 964.35 lakhs, *i.e.* almost twice that of the Second Five Year Plan. The corresponding extent of utilization for the fifteen year period was as follows :—

Ist Five Year Plan ..	..	= Rs. 259.39 lakhs.
IInd Five Year Plan ..	..	= Rs. 475.40 lakhs.
IIIrd Five Year Plan ..	..	= Rs. 883.76 lakhs.

The year to year outlay in 3rd Plan itself also rose steadily from 140.67 lakhs in 1961-62 to Rs. 234.82 lakhs in 1965-66. Inspite of the serious setbaks and interruptions that development works received on account of the Indo-Pak conflict during this last year is expected to be of the order of Rs. 220.28 lakhs.

Before the commencement of the first Five Year Plan, the State had 2.5 miles of road per 100 Sq. miles. There were only 1600 of motorable Roads, 427 miles of Jeepable roads and 2400 miles of bridle paths. At the end of the First Plan period *i.e.* ending 1955-56 the total road mileage under various categories was as under :—

1. Black topped .. .. 459.00 miles.
2. Water bound .. .. 460.00 miles.
3. Fair Weather .. .. 295.00 miles.
4. New Road constructed .. 425.00 miles.
5. Improvement and development of existing roads .. .. 481.50 miles.

At the end of second plan period *i.e.* ending 1960-61 the co
ponding road mileage under various categories was as given below

1. New construction including conversion of bridle paths into jeepable roads .. 1190 miles
2. Conversion of jeepable roads into fair weather roads .. .. .. 638 miles
3. Conversion of fair weather roads into shingled roads .. .. .. 479 miles
4. Conversion of shingled roads into metalled roads .. .. .. 297 miles
5. Conversion of metalled roads into Black topped roads .. .. .. 823 miles.

The anticipated total road mileage at the end of the 3rd F
period *i.e.* ending 1965-66 was expected to be as follows under va
categories :—

1. New Construction including conversion of bridle paths into jeepable roads .. 962 miles
2. Conversion of jeepable roads into fair weather roads .. .. .. 622 miles
3. Conversion of fair weather roads into shingled roads .. .. .. 475 miles
4. Conversion of shingled roads into metalled roads .. .. .. 338 miles
5. Conversion of metalled roads into black topped roads .. .. .. 369 miles.

Road Transport

With a view to meeting the great demand created by the increa
in population and growth of trade and commerce, an allocation
Rs 55.00 lakhs was made under this sub-head in 1964-65 for the last tw
years of the 3rd Plan period. A sizeable fleet of goods Transport Vehicl
is already operating on different routes. There is also a growing awa
ness about the importance of strengthening and developing Road Tra
port so that it may adequately serve defence and economic needs of t
State. During the Pakistani aggression last year although the Sta
Government had extended its helping hand to the Army, it was severely hand
capped on account of in-adequate number of Vehicles at its disposa
In view of this the 3rd Plan provision under this sub-head was raise
from Rs. 55.00 lakhs to Rs. 85.50 lakhs.

There are at present about 1,000 vehicles plying on differe
routes both in and outside the State.

TOURISM

Tourism is an industry employing a large number of people and thus of vital importance in the State particularly in the Valley. A number of other trades have also developed as satellite occupations directly on the tourist industry. The number of tourists, both foreign and domestic has been increasing over the past few years. As for the rest of the economy 1965-66 proved to be a year of difficulties for the industry because of the disturbances during the second half of the year.

The development of tourism includes improvement of the means of the communications, construction of tourist huts, Hotels, Restaurants, development of entertainment and sports facilities and provision of basic services at places of tourist interest . The financial targets and achievements in the past plans are given below :—

First Five Year Plan

Total allocation .. Rs. 50.86 lakhs

Actual expenditure .. Rs. 77.44 lakhs (includes 22.76 central share).

Main Achievements

(*a*) *Accommodation* (*Construction and Renovation*).

1. 7 Dak Bunglows.
2. 6 Rest Houses.
3. 2 Sarais.
4. 8 Dormotories.
5. 6 Huts.
6. 1 Club Building.
7. 3 Restarurnt Buildings.
8. Tourist Reception Centre with one Residential Block, 90% work completed.

(b) *Roads*.

1. Construction of Sumbal-Tarzoo Road.
2. Surfacing of Narbal-Tangmarg Road.
3. Construction of Tangmarg-Baba Reshi Road.
4. Improvement of Patni-Sansar Road.
5. Construction of Acchabal-Mattan Road.
6. Construction of Sudh Mahadev-kud-Road.
7. Kangan-Waniyar-Naranbagh Road.
8. Extension of road along the Dal Lake from Kral Sangri to Nishat.

(c) *Development of other Beauty Spots.*

1. Improvement of Moghual Gardens.
2. Nishat Bagh.
3. Shalimar Bagh.
4. Cheshma Shahi.
5. Verinagh
6. Acchabal
7. Bijbehara
8. Improvement of Kokernagh Spring.
9. Improvement of Camping ground, Kokernagh.
10. Improvement of Chinar Bagh.

Second Five Year Plan.

Total allocation .. Rs. 95.00 lakhs.

Actual expenditure .. Rs. 74.44 lakhs.

Main Achievements.

(a) *Accommodation (Construction and Renovation).*

1. 90 Hutments.
2. 19 Rest Houses.
3. 7 Dak Bungalows.
4. 11 Sarais.
5. 5 Dormitories.
6. 1 Restaurant.
7. 1 Hostel.
8. 1 Club.
9. Tourist Reception Centre, Srinagar with two residential blocks (works completed).
10. Shops-cum-flats at Kokernag.

(b) *Development of Beauty Spots.*

1. IMPROVEMENT OF MUGHAL GARDENS.

(a) Acchabal.
(b) Bijbehara
(c) Verinagh
(d) Nishat Bagh
(e) Shalimar Bagh
(f) Cheshma Shahi
(g) Development of Ganderbal Park.
(3) Improvement of camping ground, Kokernagh.
(4) Beautification of Pahalgam and Gulmarg.
(5) Compensation of land at Pahalgam.
(6) Electrification of Boulevard with murcury lamps.
(7) Extension and electrification of the Bund, Srinagar from Amira Kadal to Sonawar.
(8) Improvement works at Mattan.

(9) Construction of Ghats on Boulevard and Water taps on the opposite side.
(10) Development of Chinar Bagh.

Third Five Year Plan

Main Achievements

Total allocation = Rs. 77.08 Lakhs
Actual Exp. = Rs. 49.98 "

(a) *Accommodation*

1. 34 Hutments newly constructed.
2. 14 Hutments renovated.
3. 5 Sarais
4. 2 Rest Houses.
5. 1 Dak Bungalow
6. 1 Hostel
7. 1 Club
8. Garages, office room and Chowkidar's room at Cheshma Shahi.

Third Five Year Plan

Total allocation .. Rs. 77.08 lakhs.

Actual Expenditure .. Rs. 49.98 lakhs.

9. 1 Tourist Reception Centre, Pahalgam.
10. Renovation of Visitors Waiting Hall at Tangmarg.
11. Construction of Labour-cum-pony sheds at Tangmarg.
12. Extension of Dak Bungalow, Jammu.
13. Yatra Camp at Pahalgam.

(b) *Other Works*

1. Improvement works at Mattan.
2. Improvement works at Kokernag camping ground.
3. Water supply to hutments at Gulmarg.
4. Laying out parts at Pahalgam.
5. Laying out a park at Mohmoodabad.
6. Extension of Cheshma Shahi Garden.
7. Acquisition of Land at Pahalgam.
8. Beautification of Pahalgam, Gulmarg and Tangmarg.

(c) *Works in Progress.*

1. 10 Hutments at Pahalgam.
2. Renovation of huts at Gulmarg.
3. Extension of Dak Bungalow at Kud.
4. Construction of Dak Bungalow at Katra.
5. Perennial water supply at Gulmarg.
6. Extension of Dak Bungalow at Batote.

———

EDUCATION

Education, which is an important branch of Social Services, has received great attention from the Government after advent of Independence. As late as 1940 the literacy percentage in the State was 6.6. The percentage of literacy increased to 11 per cent in 1961 though it was still the lowest in the country.

2. Far reaching changes have been brought about in the field of education during the last several years. The first step that the Government took to bring education within the raech of even the poorest sections of the population was to make it free from Kindergarton to the university standard. The budget for education shot up from Rs.35.00 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs. 57.00 lakhs in 1953-54. During the three plans Rs. 840.01 lakhs have been spent on education on the Plan side alone.

3. The number of educational institutions since the beginning of First Five Year Plan has registered a hundred percent increase and now we have a school even in the farflung and under-developed areas in the State.

Primary Education.

4. The progress of Primary Education has been rapid during the last 15 years. Both the number of institutions and enrolment of students have been steadily increasing. The total number of Primary Schools in 1950-51 was 1115 whereas at the end of 1964-65 it was 4208. The enrolment in these schools was 63501 in 1950-51 and it was 149300 in 1964-65. Side by side with the opening of new schools considerable attention has been paid to the improvement of the conditions of schools in respect of accommodation, equipment and trained teachers. Though final figures are not available, it is estimated that the target of bringing 60 percent of children in the age-group of 6-11 to schools by the end of the Third Five Year Plan has been achieved.

Secondary Education.

5. Before 1947 High Schools were opened mostly in Urban areas. Even some important towns and tehsil Headquarter did not have a High School. Since then a net work of High Schools has been laid in the rural areas of the State. The number of such institutions was 52 in 1948-49 and 426 in 1965-66. The relevant figures of enrolment of these years are 15226 and 43307 respectively. It will thus be seen that both the Primary and Secondary Education have received a big push during the last 15 years.

University Education.

6. The number of Colleges has gone from 4 in 1947 to 16 in 1965. Besides there are four private aided colleges. Three Year's Degree Course has been introduced in all the colleges. Facilities for teaching of science has been provided in all the colleges. The No. of college students has increased from 3029 in 1947 to 13201 in 1967. 56.7% of this increase in student population is in science subjects.

7. The Jammu and Kashmir University established in 1948 started as an examining body. But now it is a full-fledged teaching university with 21 Departments. The University was reorganised during 1964 into two Divisions one each in Jammu and Kashmir. In course of time both the divisions will provide facilities for Post Graduate Study and Research in all the subjects.

8. The State Government has raised the annual grant of the university from 0.50 lakhs in 1948-49 to Rs. 24.50 lakhs in 1965-66. In 1966-67 the university received a grant of 25.00 lakhs from the Government.

9. Social Education programme was launched in the State during 1965-66 when 943 Social Education Centres—one in each Panchayat—were opened.

N.C.C.

The N.C.C. Scheme was introduced in the State a decade ago. So far 19310 cadets had been enrolled.

Libraries, Research and Museums.

11. There were two Public Libraries in the State prior to 1947. Now we have eight District Libraries in addition. The Museums have been re-organised. An art gallery (The Dogra Art Gallery) has been opened at Jammu.

Cultural Activities.

12. An academy of Art, Culture and Languages was established in 1957 in order to faster activities in the sphere of art, literature and other cultural activities. The academy has been rapidly expanding its activities ever since its inception.

Professional Institutions.

The following professional institutions have been established in the State :—

1. Regional Engineering College, Srinagar.
2. Medical College, Srinagar.

3. Two Agricultural Colleges, one each at Sopore and R. S. Pora.

4. Two Government Polytechnics one each at Srinagar and Jammu.

5. Seven I.T.I's

6. Ayurvedic College, Jammu.

7. Tibbia College, Srinagar.

HEALTH

Despite the fact that Kashmir has a salubrious climate and with all its famous health resorts, the conditions of public health on the eve of the First Plan was far from satisfactory. Malnutriation and Nutritional didease were common. Preventable diseases like typhus, small-pox, fever and Malaria were wide spread and took a heavy toll of human life every year. Contact of T.B. is still a menacing problem. Venerat disease in hilly areas of Kashmir were quite wide spread. Cholera and Plague, in an epidemic form, visited the State at frequent intervals.

2. Over the last 15 years various steps have been taken by the Government on the preventive as well as the curative side to improve the standards of Public Health. Total investment on programmes of health during the Three Plans has been Rs. 5.87 crores—Rs. 0.37 crores in the First Plan, Rs. 1.65 crores during the Second Plan and Rs. 3.80 crores during the Third Plan.

Hospital and Dispensaries.

3. At present we have 20 Hospitals (Excluding Military Hosspitals) in Jammu and Kashmir out of which two are Cnetral Hospitals (one each in Srinagar and Jammu cities), 7 District Hospitals in the remaining 7 Districts of the State, two Chest Disease Hospitals, 2 Leper Hospitals, 2 Mental Hospitals, 2 Isolation Hospitals, 2 Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals and one Nursing Home. Besides there are four private aided and two non-aided hospitals in the State. Then there are 53 Primary Health Centres and 16 Primary Health Units, 156 Allopathic Dispensaries, 342 Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries, 2 Mobile Units, 10 V.D. Clinics, 10 T.B. Clinics, 19 Family Planning Centres, 15 Leprosy centres and 4 Trachoma Units. There are 3714 beds in these hospitals and dispensaries. The ratio of persons per bed thus comes to 1000. The total number of Doctors in the Statc is 788 which means that we have one Doctor for every 5000 people. The number of Nurses, Hakims and Vaids, Compounders and Health Visitors is 231, 366, 545 and 55 respectively.

4. These figures, when compared to similar health statistics of the period prior to the year 1951-52 denote a significant achievement. There were only 126 Public Medical Institutions including hospitals and dispensaries on the eve of the First Plan, the bed strength in 1947 was 600 and in 1950-51 it was 600 there were only 123 Doctors in 1947 and 184 in 1952-53.

Prior to 1947 the sanitary services programme was un-known to the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Today we have 92 Sanitary Inspectors. Each Tehsil has a Sanitary Station staffed by Sanitary Inspectors

and Disinfectent attendents. These Sanitary Services Units as are a realible instrument for combating the outbreak of infections diseases.

Compaigns were organised during the last 15 years to control the preventable diseases like Malaria, V.D. Small Pox, Typhus etc. which took a heavy toll of human life in the past. As a result the problem of typhus has been adequately tackled the spread of veneral diseases has been brought under check ; incidence of Malaria has fallen very considerably, and small pox has ceased to be the menace it was.

Family Planning.

Population being the most mounstrous enemy of our economic progress, steps are being taken, as in the rest of the country, to check the rate of growth of population. The people of the State being quite religious and orthodox the programme had to be launched with more caution than enthuisam of modest start was made in 1958 when two Family Planning Centres were established on an experimental basis and attached to the Central Hospitals in Srinagar and Jammu. Since then the programme has made some head-way. Now we have 19 Family Planning Centres. During the Third Plan period about 7334 sterlization operations were performed about 69827 contraceptives distributed and about 4007 loops inserted.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply position was very difficult in our State particularly in the Kandi areas. In view of the special conditions obtained in the State namely a difficult terrain and a low water table, special consideration has been given to the provision of water supply.

The financial outlay and actual utilization during the past plans is given below :—

First Plan (*Rs. in lakhs*)

Outlay 1951-56	Actual utilization 1951-56
99.76	.. 79.05

IInd Plan

1956—61	1956—61
132.25	74.63

IIIrd Plan

1961—66	1961-66 (Anticipated)
364.41	386.06

Fifteen percent of the total population in the Kandi belts is expected to be provided with a regular drinking water supply by the end of the Third Plan period. It is roughly assessed that by end of the 4th Plan period a population of seven lakhs each in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces is expected to be provided with drinking water both rural and urban. This excludes the population which will be benefitted by the Srinagar Water Supply Scheme.

The Drainage and Sewerage Scheme was first introduced during the Third Plan. This scheme needs greater attention in view of the fact that most of the area has piped water supply, and, therefore sewerage is required to remove water and climating hazards to Public Health.

The Third Plan provision for this scheme was Rs. 20.00 lakhs against which the likely expenditure is expected to be Rs. 3.09 lakhs. The short fall was mainly due to the non-completion of investigation for processing of the sewerage scheme. The outlay for the first year of the fourth plan 1966-67 has been put at Rs. 3.00 lakhs (Rs. 2.00 lakhs for Kashmir and Rs. 1.00 lakhs for Jammu).

HOUSING

Housing is an item of Plan Development was introduced in the State during the 2nd Plan period. The progress under various Housing Schemes is given below :—

Low Income Group Housing Scheme :

During the 2nd Plan period, loan assistance was given to individuals to the extent of Rs. 41.71 lakhs for connstruction of Houses on plots owned by them or allotted by the Government. 1,144 Houses were constructed including 186 quarters built by the Government for rental purposes. For which an expenditure of Rs. 16.58 lakhs has been incurred in addition to the loan advanced to the individuals. Under the 3rd Plan loan assistance of Rs. 67.38 lakhs was given and 980 house were constructed against the anticipated target of 1,000.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme :

This scheme is administered by the Industries Department. The scheme was introduced in the 3rd Plan during which a total amount of Rs. 2,05,875.00 was advanced as subsidy to the J&K Minearals Ltd: for Industrial Housing Scheme of Wuyan Cement Factory. A total number of 29 houses have been constructed and 321 workers benefited. But this expenditure has not been admitted by the Government of India; as no project according to the Central Subsidised Industrial Housing has been formulated are sanctioned by the Government against this amount, nor have the structure been raised against that pattern.

Slum clearance :—

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The pattern of assistance for this scheme with effect from 1-4-66 is as under :—

1. State Share ..12½%
2. Central Share ..87% (37% grant 50% loan)

During the lat year of 3rd Plan *viz.*, 1965-66, 1,520 kanals of land have been acquired in ward 5 and 8 of Srinagar. Under this scheme at a total cost of Rs. 23.00 lakhs with a view to re-house the slum dewellers of the city. Project schemes for development of land acquired are being prepared.

Rurral Housing Scheme :

No expenditure incurred during 2nd and 3rd

Land acquisition and development :—

Land acquisition and development is a centrally sponsored scheme. 100% loan assistance is available from the Centre for the implementation of this scheme. During the 3rd Plan period a total amount of Rs. Rs. 71.46 lakhs has been spent for both acquisation and development of land. About 283 acres of land were developed against the largetst of 200 acres.